

Ice may have caused U.S. crash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R) — A witness saw ice crusted on an airliner before it took off and crashed in Washington on Wednesday killing 78 people, a government investigator said today. But Francis McAdams, a member of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) said ice was still only one possible cause of the crash. The Boeing 737, owned by Air Florida, bounced on a road bridge and crashed into the Potomac River seconds after leaving National Airport. Four people in cars hit by the plane were among the dead. Divers hoped today to recover two flight recorders from the plane to try to find out what went wrong.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة المنشأة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Egyptians 'to police occupied islands'

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (R) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said today Egyptian civil police would patrol the islands of Tiran and Sinaï after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in April. Mr. Ali's statement, made to the Middle East News Agency, appeared to be turning down Israeli requests that troops of a multi-national peace-keeping force be stationed on the strategic islands. An Israeli official said in Jerusalem today Israel wanted guarantees that the force would be deployed there, and that the islands, which dominate the straits of Tiran, would remain under Egyptian sovereignty after April. Saudi Arabia handed the islands over to Egypt before Israel took them in the 1967 war and the Saudis intend to reclaim them.

Volume 7, Number 1861

AMMAN, SATURDAY JANUARY 16, 1982 — RABIA AWWAL 20, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King leaves for Gulf today

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will leave Amman Saturday for Kuwait, at the start of a Gulf tour lasting for several days. The King will meet Arab leaders in the Gulf, and discuss with them developments in the Middle East and ways of strengthening Arab solidarity.

Percy continues marathon talks

ABU DHABI, Jan. 15 (R) — Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived today on the seventh leg of a Middle East tour. He is expected to see senior United Arab Emirates officials for talks on bilateral relations, Middle East developments and the security situation in the Gulf. Officials said Senator Percy, who will go to Bahrain tomorrow, has already visited Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Oman.

Pope urges pooling of efforts

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 15 (R) — Muslims and Christians should pool their efforts towards moral improvement and peace, especially in the Middle East, Pope John Paul said today. He told the new Tunisian ambassador to the Holy See that believers in the two faiths, which both originated in the Middle East and maintain the existence of a single God, should set the world an example of cooperation. "This is my heart-felt wish in these troubled times," the Pontiff added. Ambassador Hedi Baccouche, presenting his credentials at a ceremony in the Vatican, called for a deepening of the dialogue between Islam and Christianity in order to reinforce their shared monotheistic belief.

Gromyko attacks U.S. Mideast policy

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today attacked Washington's policy in the Middle East, saying it provided "a yeast for the growth of Israel's expansionist ambitions." Mr. Gromyko, speaking at a luncheon in honour of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, denounced Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and said its claims to the territory were "unlawful and illegal." "They can not be qualified otherwise than as international brigandage," Mr. Gromyko said, according to TASS news agency.

OAU to meet on Chad soon

NAIROBI, Jan. 15 (R) — An emergency meeting of African states will be held here next month to discuss financial and technical problems facing the pan-African peace-keeping force in Chad, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said today. He told a news conference that Kenya, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), would host a meeting of the OAU's 11-nation standing committee on Chad in Nairobi on Feb. 1 and 2 to discuss solutions to the difficulties.

U.S. equipment arrives in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (A.P.) — A shipment of U.S. military equipment valued at \$6.2 million arrived at Beirut port today, according to a U.S. embassy spokesman. A press release issued by the embassy on Wednesday said the shipment includes 26 armoured personnel carriers, 13 other armoured vehicles, 15 gun jeeps for 106 mm. recoilless rifles and four utility jeeps.

Jordan protests over Syrian act of sabotage

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (Petra) — The Syrian charge d'affaires in Jordan was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday and handed an official memorandum on the regrettable act of sabotage which took place in a grocery in Amman on Monday, Jan. 11.

The Foreign Ministry expressed Jordan's deep denunciation of, and displeasure with, this act in which a Syrian diplomat in Amman was involved, at a time "when we as one Arab Nation need unity of Arab action and ranks in order to confront threats and dangers facing our nation, our existence and our destiny from an aggressive and expansionist enemy".

Klibi ends visit, affirms will to convene summit

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (Petra) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi left Amman for Bahrain this morning after concluding a two-day official visit to Jordan.

During his visit, Mr. Klibi met with His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Mudar Badran. He also held talks with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem on current Arab affairs and on the need to unite Arab efforts to confront the challenges threatening Arab existence, security and stability. They also discussed ways of achieving Arab solidarity.

Upon arrival in Amman yesterday, Mr. Klibi told reporters that he would listen to the views of Jordanian officials and discuss with them issues related to joint Arab action and means to strengthen Arab solidarity.

He added that there is a collective will on the part of all Arab states he visited to resume the Arab summit conference at Fez, and that positive steps are being taken to prepare for the resumption of the summit on solid bases.

Mr. Klibi explained that the Jerusalem issue will come first on the summit agenda because Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the occupied Arab territories. He added that the discussion of the Saudi peace plan has been postponed to enable the Arab states to reach complete agreement on it after adequate consultations and discussion.

Mr. Klibi was seen at Amman Airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and a number of Foreign Ministry senior officials.



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, surrounded by bodyguards, strolls past the Montefiori Windmill in Jerusalem Friday during a break in talks on Palestinian 'autonomy'.

Haig announces progress, plans to be back shortly

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig ended his Middle East mission today proclaiming optimism about Palestinian "autonomy" and promising to be back in this region by the end of the month.

His statements after two days of talks with Israeli leaders appeared to signal a sustained new U.S. drive to lessen the gap between Israel and Egypt over the scale of autonomy to be offered Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"I leave with a sense that there is great dedication and a new sense of urgency to bring about an autonomy agreement as soon as possible without setting any deadlines," Mr. Haig told an airport press conference before leaving for Washington.

"I am optimistic and hopeful despite difficulties," he said.

At the same press conference, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he, too, was convinced an autonomy agreement could be achieved.

At the same time Mr. Shamir made plain that Israel had not relaxed its determination to keep Palestinian autonomy within the confines of local administration. Asked if Israel had changed its view, Mr. Shamir replied:

"Our positions are well known and we shall make greater efforts

to reach an agreement and ask the other parties to accept our positions."

The autonomy issue dominated the talks Mr. Haig had with Mr. Shamir, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders after arriving from Cairo yesterday.

The U.S. secretary of state said he would return to the Middle East after a visit to Geneva on Jan. 26-27. "We will not," he said, "come into the process with any new ideas ourselves at this stage but may be later, we will make some suggestions."

Asked whether he was seeking concessions from Israel or Egypt, Mr. Haig said: "The problem is not one of making concessions but of where we can find ingenuity to bridge existing gaps."

Two and a half years of sporadic autonomy talks have not significantly reduced the gap between Egypt, which sees autonomy as a path to Palestinian self-determination, and Israel which wants to preserve its own rule over the occupied Arab areas.

The new sense of urgency comes from the approach of April 26 when, under the terms of its peace treaty with Egypt, Israel must withdraw from its remaining positions in the Sinai Peninsula.

Some Israeli leaders feel that, once all Sinai has been handed back to Egypt, Israel will be more vulnerable to pressure for granting wider freedom to the Palestinians.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's chief negotiator on autonomy, underlined these fears when he told reporters after a meeting with Mr. Haig: "April, 1982, is a traumatic date for Israel and if the Egyptians are not forthcoming there will be a very traumatic feeling in the country."

Some right-wing Israeli politicians are campaigning to

stop the Sinai withdrawal. This pressure could mount if autonomy negotiations had made no progress by withdrawal day.

This fear was evidently shared by the American side. After meeting Mr. Haig, former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban told reporters: "They, like we, take a very sombre view of what might happen if April were reached without any progress (on autonomy) at all."

Sources on both sides said the United States was keen for at least partial progress, even though full agreement seemed far away. One avenue being explored was a general declaration of autonomy principles which did not commit either side to practical steps, the sources said.

Mr. Haig yesterday met Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, regarded "as one of the more moderate Palestinian leaders" on the West Bank.

Mr. Freij said today he had explained to Mr. Haig why Palestinians resisted the autonomy concept. "For us peace means liberation, not occupation," the mayor said.

"U.S. and Israeli officials agreed that the talks had cleared away the hostile atmosphere created between Israel and the United States by Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and its acrimonious aftermath."

Mayor Freij said Mr. Haig told him the United States believed the Arab residents of East Jerusalem must be involved in any solution of the Palestinian problem, including participation in elections for autonomy.

Israel annexed East Jerusalem after the 1967 war and Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government is opposed to the Arab residents voting in autonomy elections.

Vote on Jordanian resolution postponed

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 15 (R) — A United Nations Security Council meeting to vote on a Jordanian resolution calling for sanctions against Israel has been postponed until next week, a U.N. spokesman announced.

The meeting had been scheduled for today. Full text of Jordanian resolution, page 8

Journalists elect new president amid controversy

By Josephine Mushahwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 15 — Members of the Jordanian Journalists Association elected Mr. Rakan Al Majali by acclamation as the new president of the association at the Professional Associations Complex today, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

They also elected the members of the association's council, who included Nasr Khader Nassar, Akel Hijazi, Fakhri Abu Hamdeh, Abdullah Hamdan, Awni Badr, Mahmoud Al Housani, Mohammad Abu Ghawsh, Fawwaz Al Khalalkeh and Ahmad Alawi, Petra said.

The newly-elected council held its first session afterwards and elected Khader Nassar as vice president, Akel Hijazi as secretary, Fakhri Abu Hamdeh as treasurer, Abdullah Hamdan as deputy secretary and Awni Badr as deputy treasurer.

This year's association elections were the focus of some controversy. Al Ra'i, Al Dustour and Al Liwa were some of the major newspapers that suspended their membership and did not attend the elections.

Journalists said that the main reason for the suspension decision was that they were awaiting a new law concerning the Jordanian

Journalists Association. They had presented a new proposal, but it was still being studied by the cabinet.

"The present law was passed in 1953 and it permitted any person with journalistic background to be a member, even if they left journalism for a completely different vocation," said one journalist.

Sources said that since then, the association has witnessed a great increase in membership of government employees. They have become a majority, thus influencing the major decisions at the association, they said.

"Most of the members have left

journalism, yet they still belong to the association. There is very little opportunity for the professional journalists to voice their opinion," said another journalist.

The proposal being studied now suggests that the new law should define the positions of the members by permitting the professionals to serve the association adequately, and to clarify the position of government employees by not allowing them to vote. The proposal also aims at keeping members who work in the press and suspending those who do not have any relation to it.

Out of 151 members, 76 attended the meeting today. With

four fewer present there would have been no quorum; but members of the association tried to find as many members as they could in order to secure the elections, a member journalist told the Jordan Times.

Sources said that once the new law is passed, they will re-elect a new president and board.

"Members of the board consist of five journalists and five owners of local newspapers, but the newspapers must at least have constant publication and circulation, and not appear once or twice a year only," those sources added.

Many journalists are now waiting for the new law to pass. From the cabinet, which had actually passed its draft, it will be transferred to the National Consultative Council (NCC) which will give the final decision.

Iraq rejects Syrian mediation, paper says

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (R) — An official Iraqi newspaper said today that Baghdad would not agree to Syria mediating in its war with Iran.

After Syrian President Hafez Al Assad toured Arab Gulf states at the end of last year, Syrian and Gulf sources said Damascus had agreed to approach Iran about

ending the war while Gulf leaders would contact Iraq.

Al Thawra, newspaper of the Baath Party, said in an editorial quoted by the Iraqi News Agency that it had not occurred to Baghdad that the "deviant regime" in Syria could play the role of mediator.

"If the mediation of the

Damascus rulers is being undertaken at the request of the Khomeini regime under the impact of the bitter defeats and huge losses it has suffered in recent battles... then talk of such mediation is only an attempt to save the Iranian regime," Al Thawra said.

Since the Arab mediation

efforts were reported, there has been little sign of any change in the deadlock between the two warring countries in the Gulf.

An Iraqi military communique quoted by the news agency today said 54 Iraqis and five Iraqis had died in fighting over the past 24 hours.

Geneva arms talks resume

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (A.P.) — American and Soviet negotiators met today in their eighth round of talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

Though scant details about the negotiations have emerged, the two sides have spoken warily this week about the prospects for an agreement.

Eugene V. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on Wednesday that "it's much too soon to tell whether (the Geneva talks) have promise or not." Mr. Rostow has previously characterised the two negotiating teams as "far apart."

The Soviet news agency TASS suggested on Tuesday, the day negotiations were resumed after a four week holiday recess, that the United States, by imposing sanctions against Moscow over the military crackdown in Poland, "is preparing the ground for torpedoing the talks."

The Reagan administration has excluded the Geneva talks from the scope of sanctions, saying the negotiations represent a "very special category of East-West relations."

Today's session was at the Soviet mission. Chief U.S. negotiator Paul H. Nitze, who turns 75 tomorrow, declined comment as he was driven past the iron gates of the mission to the meeting.

Kissinger criticises Reagan's policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (A.P.) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, criticising the Reagan administration's Poland policy, said today he would have suspended all high-level talks with the Soviet Union until martial law was ended and Solidarity union leaders were released.

Dr. Kissinger, who also said the United States' European allies "haven't behaved well" in response to the military takeover of Poland, specifically cited the just-resumed U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva aimed at limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

"I would have cut off all high-level talks as long as there was martial law in Poland, and Solidarity leaders in concentration camps," he said on ABC's Good Morning America.

"As a minimum, I would have insisted on the end of martial law and the release of Solidarity's leaders," Dr. Kissinger said.

"It was important to make a very strong political reaction very quickly" to show the Soviets the takeover by the Polish military was "not free and that they pay a price...through some shock effect," he said.

Asked about European response to the economic sanctions ordered by President Reagan,

Dr. Kissinger said, "I don't think our European allies have behaved well. But it's also clear we haven't given them a very clear signal."

"What is it we have asked them to join?" he continued. "What we have done is cut off two (Soviet) Aeroflot flights a week to Washington. What were they supposed to join while we continue to sell grain" to the Soviet Union?

He suggested that the United States should have halted grain sales in concert with a suspension of the Soviet pipeline being built to bring natural gas to Western Europe.

"We have had a great reluctance on both sides to use the most significant pressures available," Dr. Kissinger said.

The lack of concerted response to the situation in Poland demonstrates "an uninterrupted series of disagreements" between the United States and its Western allies over policies towards the Soviet Union, Middle East and Central America. Dr. Kissinger said.

"I think in the next few months there must be a solution, at least on the conceptual level, because otherwise the alliance is going to become an empty shell, a rhetorical exercise that meets every six months but will lose any vitality," he said.

U.S., Angola officials meet in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 15 (A.P.) — Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, began today two days of closed-door meetings today with a high-level delegation from Angola, the American embassy confirmed.

American officials here, however, refused to reveal the site of the meeting and would not comment on the substance of the talks, beyond saying they would cover a range of bilateral issues of mutual interest.

Angola and the United States have no diplomatic relations, but the President Jose Eduardo dos Santos indicated last month that his government was prepared to open discussions with Washington

on a number of bilateral issues.

Heading the Angolan delegation to the talks is Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. The meeting is the first official contact between the United States and Angola since 1975 when the Marxist MPLA government came to power.

Mr. Crocker arrived in Paris today from London, where he had been meeting with officials from South Africa, including Brand Fourie, Pretoria's director-general for foreign affairs. The talks in London were described as part of the continuing process towards independence for Namibia, which is now under South African administration.

هذه هي الاصل

Vocational training in Jordan (Part 5)

Rigid army training: a godsend to industry

This is the fifth in a series of six parts in which Dina Matar looks in depth into vocational training in Jordan. In the first four articles, published consecutively from last Monday, the writer dealt with the social changes brought about by industrialisation, categorised the various vocations recognised in the country and outlined the roles played by the Vocational Training Corporation, the Ministry of Education and UNRWA. In today's article, she looks into the role played by the Armed Forces in training Jordanians for the vocations.

THE JORDANIAN Armed Forces have played a significant role in producing skilled labourers in the country. This role has not floundered over the years. On the contrary, the Armed Forces plan to build a new training school to complement the already existing Royal Ordnance School near Zarqa.

Plans for the projected school, to be completed by the end of 1982, are well underway. Officials predict that the school, to be

named the Martyr Faisal College, would have the capacity to train as many as 1,400 trainees a year.

At present, the army's only training school accepts between 1,200 and 800 trainees every year. What makes the Royal Ordnance School special is the fact that it is "open" to all. Most applicants are accepted irrespective of their age; the only prerequisite is a minimum of preparatory school education.

To Jordanians the Armed Forces programmes have been the most integrated type of training. Not that the Royal Ordnance School is different from other training institutions in terms of its courses, but the trainees are subjected to a more disciplined type of training. They have to undergo rigid military exercises and are equipped upon graduation with skill and perseverance to face the many complexities of military life.

The training programmes are tailored to fit the needs of the army, and some unlikely specialisations, such as "tank maintenance" are only found at the school. According to army officials, the need for vocational training has increased over the years, not only in the civilian sector but in the army as well, and the Armed Forces have supplied hundreds of skilled Jordanian labourers.

The only shortcoming of army training, according to the general outlook here, is that all trainees have to be drafted. Sometimes, students apply to the school only after all other outlets have been closed to them, complained an army official. "It is not that our students are weak, but they apply to our school only after they have tried all other opportunities," he said.

Military training is not easy. In fact, all trainees have to pass a tough physical fitness test prior to their acceptance at the school, and rigid military life is maintained throughout the 18-month training period. "Of course, rigid training is part of our objectives," Col. Adnan Qusad, head of the Royal Ordnance School, told the Jordan Times. "But our trainees have additional benefits. Not only do they graduate with a job ready for them, but they also are provided with clothing, free lodging, as well as food throughout their training period." Coming from the poorer strata of the Jordanian society, many applicants have found these fringe benefits a godsend. Although most applicants are accepted at the school, each one has to undergo some tests to evaluate his abilities. "Some students might have a more advanced educational background; con-

sequently they get a higher rank and more pay," Col. Qusad explained.

The programmes, although emphasising practical training, devote 30 per cent of the time to academic instruction as well, and most trainees have a chance to continue their training either in the school itself or outside the country, according to the opportunities available and the needs of the armed forces. Perhaps the Armed Forces have been the only agency that offers its trainees the chance to pursue their education, and many graduates boast of scholarships abroad where they acquire additional skills.

The Royal Ordnance School complements the vocational training centres of the Ministry of Education, and there is a sort of an unwritten agreement between the two parties to cooperate in the inception of vocational training schemes in the country. "The Ministry of Education, although responsible for a large section of the Jordanian population, cannot possibly offer its services to all," Col. Qusad said. "So, we try to help out, and the result is beneficial to both parties."

During the past few years, training in the Armed Forces has undergone some substantial changes. Instead of strict training

at the Royal Ordnance School, some of the trainees have undertaken on-the-job training, thus emulating training institutions in other countries. "This kind of training produces even more efficient labourers," Col. Qusad said, "and, in the long run, the trainees become more devoted to their jobs, since they become more trained."

To date, the Armed Forces have not provided training to females. Col. Qusad pointed out that the Jordanian society has not yet accepted such a "radical" shift in attitude. "We do not know what

will happen in the next few years, but until now females are not included in our vocational training schemes," he said.

Until the new Martyr Faisal College is completed, the existing training school will continue to cater for about 1,000 vocational trainees a year. "We have great plans for the future, because with the initiation of the new school, which will offer a variety of training programmes, we will attract more people to join the Armed Forces — a course which will not only benefit the army but the country as well," Col. Qusad said.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * The Canadian Photography Exhibition, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel (ends today)
- * Architect and Computer (A Man - Machine - System), an exhibition by the Goethe Institute with the Engineers Association, at the Professional Associations Complex (ends today)

Film

- * The French Cultural Centre presents "La Communion Solennelle" (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.

Today's Weather

Due to the presence of a very cold air mass, it will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with rain, especially in the east and south. A chance of snow in the hills. Winds will be northeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a chance of scattered rain, northerly fresh winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	8
Aqaba	10	18
Deserts	4	8
Jordan Valley	10	16

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 10, Aqaba 19. Humidity readings: Amman 71 per cent, Aqaba 49 per cent.

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An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
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 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4
 TX: 21497 AJ Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
 Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Broadway AI

REPORTERS travelling to the Middle East earlier this week with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asked Mr. Haig's party if the United States planned to appoint a special representative to the Camp David "autonomy" negotiations. The answer was that an envoy would be named only if doing so would help achieve specific progress. "If not, if there are more difficult substantive problems," the reporters were told by a senior American official, "I don't think it's appropriate to engage in theatre for theatre's sake."

That is most peculiar, indeed, coming as it does from one of the more theatrical travelling shows we can recall in recent history. The trip that Mr. Haig has just concluded to Egypt and Israel is probably a sincere American attempt to make peace, and in this it reflects American naivete more than it does a malicious spirit. The American administration is not mean-spirited; it is simply prone to adopt political expediency as its most important determinant of what is possible and desirable. Therefore Mr. Haig and his people keep trying to squeeze life out of a lifeless process because they are not faced with any compelling reason to do otherwise. The lack of a serious Arab political offensive or even a unified Arab position allows the curtain to keep rising and falling on the dramatic impulses of Mr. Haig and his fellow players. It is, in fact, the only show in town, but the trouble is that it is more of a show than a substantive attempt at peace-making. Mr. Haig will be back in a few weeks for more of the same. To do an encore, perhaps? To bask in the lights and the applause, to listen to the ferocious cheering of the ignorant? Is this not much sound and fury, signifying nothing? Isn't Broadway the place for such a performance?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

A humanitarian call

AL RA'I: Stemming from its pan-Arab role and from its responsibility as an elected member of the United Nations Security Council, Jordan has submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council, calling for imposing punishment on Israel for defying the collective international will by rejecting the decision to rescind its annexation of the Golan Heights.

Jordan's draft resolution outlines the appropriate measures which the Security Council had warned it would impose against Israel if the Zionist state did not retract its decision to annex the Golan Heights. It is because of this fact that no excuse can be justified to obstruct the approval of this resolution, and particularly so if this obstruction is the use of the right to veto the resolution.

Everyone should be reminded, that obstructing the approval of a resolution to punish Israel also means stopping the resolution which the Security Council had adopted against Israel. This will create a grave precedent. It must also be said that it will neither be in the interest of the peace in the region nor in the interest of Arab-U.S. relations if the United States vetoes the Security Council resolution. This means that the United States had not been serious when it approved the unanimous Security Council's warning to Israel last month.

It is no exaggeration to say that using the right to veto the expected Security Council resolution will be considered as blessing the law of the jungle and obstructing the role of the United Nations.

The Jordanian draft resolution submitted to the Security Council will, if approved, restore confidence in the United Nations and in its ability to carry out its resolutions. It will also be the touchstone that will expose intentions and give the Arabs the chance to reconsider their stands.

An expected abortive attempt

AL DUSTOUR: It is clear that the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has not succeeded in his mission to revive autonomy talks. His failure has been evident in his decision to cut short his mission and take off for Washington without returning to Cairo.

It has been said that Haig's mission was to listen to the Israeli and Egyptian points of view, and that he did not come with any views of his own to activate autonomy talks. But Alexander Haig was hoping to approximate the stands of Cairo and Tel Aviv in order to eliminate their major differences on autonomy. Hence his failure was not unexpected.

Whereas Egypt insists on a complete autonomy for the people and the land and on keeping the door open for the Palestinians to practice their right to self-determination, Israel doggedly clings to its traditional stand rejecting the idea of autonomy including the citizens of the Holy City and insisting that autonomy only applies to the people, and not to the land which will be under Israeli sovereignty.

Haig found himself in the blind alley which autonomy talks entered two years ago. It is clear now that Cairo will not sign any document on autonomy that harms the basic rights of the Palestinian people. It seems that Israel understands Egypt's intentions and it is most probable that it will not risk cancelling its withdrawal from Sinai because it understands that may jeopardise the peace treaty with Egypt and, consequently, will deprive it from its greatest political achievement: taking the Egyptian military force out of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Thus Haig will return to Washington with nothing new to offer President Reagan. And as long as Washington refuses to assume its role as "a responsible partner" in the talks and remains content with being a "spectator", Israel will not be forced to change its stand.

JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

A new era

By Dr. Zaki M. Ayoubi

We are at the dawn of a new era. Within the remaining two decades of the century, Jordan will have gone through a process of transformation and change that will touch on every social and material aspect of its existence. A visitor to the country in 1950 will not recognise Jordan of the year 2000.

The social fabric of the country, its physical appearance, where most people live, how most will earn a living, the nature of family relations, the role of women, and the main challenges we have to face will be of a radically different nature from what they were a generation earlier.

The seeds of social change were planted in the 1950s and 1960s. They took root in the 1970s. Now is the time that a traditional society is giving birth to a modern one.

Four main forces are shaping and will continue to have a major impact on Jordanian society until the end of the century. These powerful forces are urbanisation, industrialisation, bureaucratisation and centralisation. The net effect of these forces is a social revolution. But Jordan and most of the Arab World are not only in the midst of a socio-economic upheaval caused by conditions of modernisation, we are also

The following is the first of a regular column that Dr. Zaki M. Ayoubi will write for the Jordan Times twice a month. Dr. Ayoubi, President of the United Automobile Trading Company, is also a member of the boards of the Queen Alia Fund for Social Welfare and the National College. He received his MBA and Doctorate in Business Administration (DBA) from Indiana University, U.S.A.

open to the revolution in communications, electronics and biology-based sciences that is engulfing the industrialised world.

The dynamics of social change are put in motion by external and internal pressures. The social system is subject to environmental constraints and limitations of natural resources within Jordan. It is also affected by the changing demographic realities; the composition of its population, not only in age and living conditions, but also in the health, educational and intellectual characteristics. Jordan is open to the impact of technological innovation and is subject to the stresses and opportunities of new technologies. Jordan's social

system is also a subsystem of Arab society. Through economic exchange and political interaction, emigration, immigration, communication and transportation links, Jordan is affected by changes in Arab countries at large. Jordan's society is also affected by the threat and challenge created by Israel militarily, culturally and technologically. Arab and Jordanian societies are striving to meet the challenge and in the process they are undergoing rapid social change.

Jordanian society also faces internal stresses. The role of individual is changing. The roles of men, women and youth are being transformed. The social values that evolved from our rural and desert roots are being replaced with new values

reflecting urban and industrial society. It is true that certain social characteristics will remain as part of our identity. But it is also true that our view of the world, our patterns of thinking, our interaction and consequently our behaviour is changing. Jordanians now born in the cities will have different values with more emphasis on materialism and utilitarianism.

In an increasingly impersonal culture, social status will be linked more to material possessions rather than to tribal or family affiliation. An urban individual will give more importance to expediency and practicality than to honour and pride. Tensions are created by conflict between new and old values, morals and habits.

What will be the broad patterns of social change? How will the forces of modernisation affect our socio-political system? What will be the main challenges facing us in the 1980s and beyond? While the immediate set of circumstances in Jordan and our region are very important and pressing, it is equally vital to share ideas and visions of the future. It is hoped that such an exercise will not only broaden our intellectual horizons, it will also help us in making better decisions today.

Will Trudeau fight again?

By Charles J. Hanley

Pierre Elliott Trudeau was a youthful 48 when he came to power, a rose in his lapel and a single-minded goal on his agenda — to keep French Quebec part of Canada.

The Canadian prime minister now is 62, a political legend in his own country and a respected statesman abroad. But the exhausting struggle with Quebec's separatists is far from over, and the weary Trudeau is nearing a time of decision: stay on or step down.

He dropped many hints recently that he is yearning for early retirement and has acted like a man with no political future. He turned a recent dinner speech into a ruminating but impolite assault on his

audience, then jetted off to New York for a weekend of discoing. At a pre-Christmas news conference, he allowed that he has no immediate plans for retirement, but no plans to run for office again either.

Canada's longtime head of government "retired" once before. In November 1979, six months after his Liberals were ousted by the Progressive Conservatives in National elections. The out-of-power Trudeau announced he would surrender the party leadership to a new face.

He wanted to spend more time with his three small sons, placed in his custody when he and his wife, Margaret, separated in 1977.

But within a month the Liberals resurrected Trudeau as leader for

new elections, which they won in February 1980.

After that victory, he said he would not run again, indicating he would leave the prime ministry in two or three years. His final major project was to be the reform of Canada's antiquated constitutional system, a reform he hoped would at last make his native Quebec feel at home in this English-dominated confederation.

On Dec. 2, when the House of Commons approved his constitution resolution, Trudeau's relief could almost be felt in the chamber's high galleries. As house members stood one by one at their desks to vote, the gray-haired chief slumped back into his chair, breathed deeply and gave a heavy sigh.

But the "Quebec problem," if anything, has deepened with this recent constitutional settlement.

Quebec's separatist party leader Rene Levesque, denounced the new constitution as an infringement on the French-speaking province's autonomous rights. Levesque's Parti Quebecois has decided to fight the next provincial election on the independence issue — possibly as early as 1982.

Asked at a recent news conference whether he stood by his previous statements that he would not contest another election, the prime minister replied, "I just might be roped into it. It wouldn't be my desire, mind you... but sometimes you can't resist a draft, can you?"

Among Canadians, the perfectly bilingual, bicultural Trudeau has always inspired either love or hate. Many Westerners regard him as a haughty French-Canadian intellectual. Some hard-line French-Quebec nationalists consider him an agent of English Canada and put the accent on his middle name, inherited from his half-Scottish mother.

Some critics maintain that his four terms as prime minister have been more glitter than substance, at least until the past year or so, when the Liberal government brought in two historic programmes: the constitutional reform, ending archaic British control over Canada's national character and putting a bill of rights into the document, and the national energy programme which sets out to end American domination of Canada's oil industry.

Trudeau once told an interviewer he left his earlier career as a legal scholar and entered national politics for a twofold purpose: "To make sure Quebec wouldn't leave Canada through separatism, and to make sure that Canada wouldn't shove Quebec out through narrow-mindedness."

He and Canada took a big step toward that goal in 1969, with adoption of the official languages act, which imposed bilingualism on the federal government. As a consequence, the number of French-Canadians in federal service rose to correspond with their 27 per cent share of the population, and their clout in Ottawa

rose accordingly.

Opinion polls indicate, nevertheless, that more and more Quebecers — 29 per cent in the latest survey — are embracing the idea of seceding from Canada.

If Trudeau steps down, the delicate Canada-Quebec equation would shift dramatically. Many here expect him to announce his intentions early in the new year.

— Associated Press

Invasion of Taiwan market

By Roland-Pierre Paringaux

French "aggressiveness" in Asian markets is something you don't often hear mentioned. Yet this is precisely what Taiwanese officials and some European business competitors here are doing. The attention paid by France, or rather — in deference to the fact that there are no diplomatic conventions at all between the two countries — by French commerce in the "other China" is matched only by the Taiwanese leaders' interest in France and Europe generally.

A recent development, I am assured, and something "strictly commercial and private". A situation determined, in the absence of diplomatic ties, by political realism and economic imperatives. Where Taiwan is concerned, after being "dumped" by the United States, it became urgent — if the island wasn't to become even more isolated — to make up, in trade for what it had lost out to Peking in diplomacy.

This took the form of a drive (Taiwan was the first to show "aggressiveness") aimed at diversifying commercial relations all over the world. For Taiwan can no longer depend more or less exclusively on American and Japanese investment, technology and markets, nor even rely on the U.S. for all of its weapons requirements when the future has been rendered uncertain by Peking's opposition and the Reagan administration's foot-dragging.

The no-less vital necessity of winning new markets has determined the attitude of a Europe hit by declining economies. Taiwan may well have become a diplomatic outpost, but where industrial and commercial cooperation are concerned it offers advantages that China still does not possess. The island could also be a strategically positioned launching-pad for businesses planning to get into fast-expanding Asian markets. The Taiwan Foreign Ministry's Raymond Hoo, who deals with European questions, told me: "The Europeans thought our economy was under American control, that there was no room for them. After the diplomatic break, they found themselves in a similar competitive position. Our diplomatic setbacks have not wiped out the ties. They may not be official, but they have in fact

Settlers refuse to leave Sinai

By David Bloom

Just over 100 days before Israel's final withdrawal from occupied Sinai, a hard core of Jewish settlers and nationalist supporters is sitting tight and vowing never to move.

Spurning lavish government offers of compensation, the settlers have torn up notices ordering them to quit the area by March 31. On April 25, Israel is obliged under the peace treaty with Egypt to yield its last foothold in the barren peninsula it captured in the 1967 war.

About 500 settlers are involved. Most of the 2,500 others who remain in this coastal town are likely to accept the 260 million dollars compensation offered reluctantly by the Israeli government.

Many of the settlers have arrived in the area only in the past few months. Most are fanatical ultra-nationalists who claim that Sinai is part of the God-given Land of Israel.

They say they will not leave at any price for fear that quitting Sinai will set a precedent for compromises on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan river.

Settlers have vented their anger at the government by burning more than a dozen houses in Yamit and set up makeshift fortifications on the town's perimeter. "It's enough for one hot-head to pull a trigger for there to be mass bloodshed," said Rami Yehuda, 31, a Yamit bank clerk.

Some government ministers are apprehensive. "Many citizens have the feeling that they can act violently to halt the peace process because the government does not intend fulfilling the peace agreement with Egypt (by completing the withdrawal)," said deputy prime minister David Levy, who favours a hard-handed approach towards the settlers.

But Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, driving force behind settlement of the West Bank, and who is responsible for carrying out the withdrawal, has taken a more tolerant stand. "We must try all means to avoid a war between Jews," he has said.

A settlers' action committee member told Reuters that hundreds of helmets, axes and metal poles have been stored in Yamit. In outlying settlements, too, most

men are armed.

Members of the Gush Emunim (faith bloc) movement, who have a biblical perception of Israel's borders, are active in the anti-withdrawal campaign. Last month 15 families established the settlement of Hatzai Adar on wind-swept sand dunes several kilometres south of Yamit, ignoring government warnings that the action was illegal.

"We're here to save the soul of the nation," said Ephraim Peles, 27, who recently moved from the Jewish West Bank township of Beth El.

Cautious official treatment of Gush Emunim activities is evident in Yamit where Gush members have moved into a government motel and converted a ministry of education field school into a Yeshiva (religious training college).

Motel caretaker Eli Abotoni said all rooms were taken but that residents were not paying any fees nor paying for water or electricity.

Last week a new government-funded Mikve (ritual bath) building was dedicated at Arzomna, another settlement set up to protest against the 1978 Camp David accords which committed Israel to return the peninsula to Egypt in return for peace.

Anti-withdrawal sentiments have increased sharply in Israel since the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in November.

A Jerusalem Post poll this week showed that only 50 per cent of the Israeli public believes that Egypt will maintain the peace process after the April withdrawal from Sinai. More than 25 per cent predicted that Egypt would breach the treaty.

Hanan Porat, of the right-wing Techiya party, recently set up home in Yamit and is firmly convinced the Sinai settlements will not be evacuated. "The (biblical) return to Zion will not be destroyed," he proclaimed in the Knesset (parliament).

But the blackened shells of burnt-out houses and the desert sands creeping over the once-neat gardens have already given Yamit the look of a ghost town.

Those who remain feel their future is not yet clear. "This is the Middle East and a lot can happen in 100 days," said Mr. Peles.

— Reuters

Defamation of Arabs in U.S.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the 9th report by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), 1611 Connecticut Ave., Washington D.C. 20009. The report was published on Dec. 4, 1981.

For years, Arab, American organisations and individuals have been subjected to defamation by Jewish organisations. Targeting Arab-Americans as "supporters of terrorism" and decrying Arab-American organisations as "recipients of petrodollars," groups such as the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) have sought to discredit those who criticise Israel or advocate Arab-American causes.

Recently, we have seen a sharp increase in this dangerous type of defamation. Examples abound:

In Washington, D.C., the Jewish Community Center sponsored an event which featured a "moderate" Arab speaker. The performance evoked serious, almost violent, anti-Arab anti-Semitism on the part of JDL protesters. The discussion was frequently interrupted by exclamations of outrage from the audience. As the supposed dialogue came to a close, the "moderate" Arab took off his headscarf to reveal Moshe Moaz, a visiting Jewish professor from Israel.

In West Palm Beach, Florida, the CBS affiliate has

been airing a three-hour talk show hosted by Mike Levine. Levine is known for his blatant hatred of Arabs, and he doesn't hesitate to stir them at every available opportunity. According to Levine, Arabs "love death, violence... We are dealing with people who are sub-human." "Arabs? They don't think like people... We are dealing with people whose mentality praises violence, raises it to an art form, they extol it. They love it."

In a suburb of Los Angeles, concerted pressure by the Jewish community there thwarted efforts to convert a planned office building into a dormitory for 100 Saudi Arabian radar trainees. The City Council ostensibly rejected the idea on the grounds that such a conversion would violate zoning laws. A letter from a local rabbi, however, exposed the real reason. Said he, "I do not believe that the presence of Saudi personnel who are sworn to follow their leaders' cries for a holy war against the Jewish people would benefit our valley..." "As an editorial in The Los Angeles Times pointed out, "...the pressure brought against the council was unwise. The Saudis, whose presence in the country is approved by the government, were excluded from Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley under colour of law, but actually for an entirely different reason. Those decisions set a bad precedent. Who can forget the restrictive housing covenants of the past?"

ADL has responded to these challenges and is working both to stem this dangerous tide of anti-Arab defamation and to establish meaningful dialogue with American Jews who share our concerns for understanding and mutual respect.

been strengthened." The form, rather than the substance, has changed. Taiwan has trading relations with 140 countries and territories, including People's China via Hong Kong. "The Europeans know there's a lot of money to be picked up here," said Hoo. "We have big infrastructure projects to be financed. If it'll be first come, first served. A French businessman told me: 'Taiwan is the ideal base for expanding our activities in Asia. France's best chance is here.'"

Translating their promises into deeds, the Taiwan government in 1980 authorised six European banks (including France's Societe Generale and Paribas) to open branches in Taipei and prime the business pump.

The results weren't long in coming. In 1980, the European Economic Community undid Japan out as Taiwan's second export market. Taiwan showed a trade surplus of \$1,000 million that same year with the EEC on a total volume of trade worth about \$5,000 million. However, to avoid one-way trade and friction with its partners, Taiwan bought four Airbus, lifted the ban on European car imports, signed a number of contracts (one of them for steel-mill equipment from France) and granted the Taipei underground railway feasibility study contract to the British.

The most spectacular gesture, however, and doubtless politically the most far reaching, was unquestionably its purchase from the Netherlands of two submarines worth \$500 million. Peking's immediate reaction was to reduce Holland's diplomatic mission in Peking to that of a charge d'affaires, while the Taiwanese expressed their satisfaction by signing additional contracts with Dutch firms to the tune of \$100 million. All this, of course, was sufficient to excite the imagination of many a competitor and prod them into taking risks.

But if the Dutch have cause for satisfaction, the French have no less. As one European competitor noted bitterly: "Taiwan shows France and its nuclear and military specialities great consideration and with their system of export credits the French can undercut prices." Though far less visible than the British, the West Germans and the Dutch here, the French have high expectations. Barely present in the island

Le Monde

Reagan pledges to end U.S. recession

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (R) — President Reagan pledged yesterday that he would end the U.S. recession and said his economic policies would restore prosperity earlier than expected.

Mr. Reagan, who had earlier predicted an upturn in the economy in the second half of 1982, did not announce any new timetable for recovery.

"We are in a recession...but we'll work our way out of it and faster than expected," he said in a speech here.

His remarks appeared to be an effort to reassure worried financial markets, which have shown increasing concern in recent days about the depth of the recession and prospects that U.S. interest rates will soon rise again.

High interest rates make borrowing more expensive for industry, hindering expansion. A

further slowdown in industrial growth would boost unemployment, now at 8.9 per cent of the workforce.

Concern about the economy has caused share prices to fall, with the Dow Jones industrial average tumbling 43.57 points in the first three days of this week.

The Republican president blamed the previous Democratic government of Jimmy Carter for the recession.

"Our administration is a cleanup crew for those who went on a non-stop binge and left the tab for us to pick up," he said in a prepared address to the New York Partnership, a group of business and civic leaders promoting private initiative, as opposed to government action, in efforts to improve economic and social conditions.

He voiced renewed confidence

that his plan of sweeping reductions in government spending on social programmes, major cuts in taxes and scaling down of government regulations affecting business would bring new prosperity for Americans.

The president said that an increase in savings of as little as two per cent would add almost \$60 billion a year to capital pools to fight high interest rates and finance new investment, mortgages and jobs.

He called for a "renaissance of the American community" and said "we're living with the misery of mistakes. The best view of any government is in a rear-view mirror as we leave it behind...today I'm appealing to the American people — ignore the prophets of failure who are paralysed with fear."

Investors' concern about the economy has been fuelled by predictions from several analysts of higher interest rates. The widely-respected Henry Kaufman, chief economist for the investment banking firm Salomon Brothers, believes they could challenge the record levels of 1981.

The prime rate charged by banks to their most creditworthy customers stood at 21.5 per cent last January and, after some fluctuations, is now at 15.75 per cent.

Many economists believe that unless there is some sign that the projected record deficits in the government's budgets for 1983 and 1984 will be brought down, interest rates will rise in those two years as the Treasury and companies fight for funds in the credit markets.

World tungsten pact prospects recede

By Bryl Khindaria

GENEVA: Prospects for an international commodity agreement to stabilise tungsten prices have worsened considerably following differences among producers and consumers at last month's Geneva talks.

Most producers still insist that tungsten is ripe for an international agreement containing binding provisions possibly including a buffer stock, to keep prices within an agreed range.

But the main importers — West Germany, Japan, Sweden, Britain and the United States — as well as one producer — Canada — insisted that the need at this time was for more information on tungsten markets. The chief pressure for a binding price stabilisation agreement has come from China and Bolivia, the largest producers, with support from Mexico, Australia and Thailand.

Voicing the common producers' position, Choopong Angpiroj, of Thailand, said that exchanges of market information begun in 1978 had failed to promote stability. Urgent action was needed, he said, to create a commodity agreement under a programme run by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Some of the force of the producers' arguments has been deflated by relatively stable price trends on tungsten markets. A study by UNCTAD notes that "in spite of the weakness of the underlying forces in the market, the prices of tungsten, unlike those of other metals which peaked in late 1979 and early 1980, remained within a relatively narrow band for most of that period, actually rising slightly in current terms until mid-1981."

Since July, the price of tungsten has fallen by 12 per cent to \$132 per metric tonne of tungsten oxide, and the market outlook is uncertain.

Consumers argue that rec-

ession, rather than flaws in tungsten markets, is at the root of difficulties affecting the tungsten trade. Lesser consumption in industrialised countries combined with increasing tungsten output is responsible for the current downward price trend.

"Such price movements cannot be handled through a market stabilisation agreement without forcing members to finance enormous stocks to intervene in markets. It would be very premature to rush into any such agreement at this time of economic stagnation in almost all Western economies," one consumer country delegate said.

Unlike other commodities in UNCTAD's price stabilisation programme, tungsten production is almost evenly distributed among developing, developed and socialist countries.

The industrialised producing countries — mainly Canada, France, Portugal, Spain, the U.S. and Japan — accounted for 27 per cent of total world output in 1980, an increase of 4 per cent over 1979. Developing countries produced about 23 per cent of world output. The largest producers are socialist countries in Asia, including China, with 32 per cent.

World consumption of tungsten fell by about 3 per cent in 1980 and the trend is expected to continue. The smallest falls came in developing countries which consume about 7 per cent of the world total. But industrialised countries experienced a 25 per cent drop in consumption with the largest percentage falls occurring in West Germany and Poland. Japan and Sweden were the only countries to increase modestly their con-

sumption. While the U.S. the world's largest importer, kept purchases unchanged between 1979 and 1980, West Germany cut imports by 24 per cent, Poland by 43 per cent and Britain by 10 per cent.

China, by far the world's largest exporter, suffered a 5 per cent cut in sales, while South Korea cut exports by 8 per cent. On the other hand, Australia and Portugal increased exports by 16 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

The increased importance of industrialised countries as both producers and exporters of tungsten has caused some tension with Third World exporters. But only Canada has dissociated itself

so far from the producers' demand for an international commodity agreement.

The main proposal on the table was presented by France in 1978. It called for a two-stage approach, comprising an initial phase aimed at making the market more open, followed by a final phase leading to an agreement to intervene in the market to stabilise prices. This was a compromise between the positions of producers and consumers.

But now consumers do not wish to go beyond the initial phase. The talks have not collapsed, however, and another meeting will be called next year.

— Financial Times news feature

EEC ministers divided over milk and money

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (R) — European Common Market foreign ministers were locked in a bitter dispute over milk and money today, and diplomats said the chances of resolving it were slim.

The ministers began the second round of a two-day negotiating session on budget reforms still deeply divided on the crucial

issues of subsidies to dairy farmers and cash rebates for Britain.

Britain, France and West Germany appealed for a genuine effort to make progress. And French officials quoted the French minister for external relations, Calude Cheysson, as saying there was a general will to agree.

But diplomatic sources said it was doubtful whether the

ministers would be able to resolve a dispute that has brought national self-interest to the fore and poisoned the atmosphere of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC).

The conflict involves British demands for reform of its EEC membership bill, which it claims is too high, and French insistence on protection of small farmers with

costly EEC price subsidies.

Britain, backed by West Germany, has been arguing for a reform of the EEC farm policy, which swallows two-thirds of the community's \$25 billion budget.

But France has refused to accept measures that would cut the incomes of small milk producers, and Ireland has protested against attempts to reduce farm subsidies.

Italy, France and Greece meanwhile have demanded extra spending in the Mediterranean area on subsidies for olive growers and fruit and vegetable producers.

West Germany, in an effort to forge a compromise, suggested today a four-year system of budget rebates to Britain which diplomats said they hoped could be coupled with an agreement on farm spending.

But this was received critically by other EEC states, notably the Netherlands. And Britain, which has been asking for seven years of refunds, said it was interesting but not enough.

The EEC commission has asked the ministers to agree on guidelines for the farm sector by this weekend, in time for it to finalise its annual farm price proposals for 1982-83 next Monday.

Without agreement, the EEC faces months of acrimonious wrangling over farm price increases which diplomats said would worsen still further the atmosphere in the community.

Gulf Cooperation Council to formulate common oil policy

BAHRAIN, Jan. 15 (R) — Oil ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council will meet next month to formulate a common oil policy, the council's secretary-general, Abdullah Bishara, said last night.

"We know there are differences on prices and production, but we shall for the first time initiate a unified oil policy not only concerning price and output but also for finding energy alternatives," he said.

The policy would be complementary and not inconsistent with that of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Mr. Bishara added.

The meeting would take place towards the end of February but no date had yet been fixed, he said. He did not mention the

venue, which is likely to be Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia, headquarters of the council.

Western oil executives said Mr. Bishara's remarks indicated the six states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — intended to pursue an oil policy of accommodation and not confrontation.

The council was created in May of last year following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The six hope to face external and internal threats collectively through economic integration, along the lines of the European Economic Community.

The six produce about a quarter of the output of the non-communist world. All of them

except Oman are also OPEC members.

Mr. Bishara, answering questions after addressing the annual dinner of the Bahrain Society of Engineers, said: "We cannot tamper with oil the way we want. We feel we are the guarantors of keeping the oil flowing (to world markets). Whatever steps that we take shall reflect this factor."

In his prepared statement Mr. Bishara, Kuwait's former United Nations representative, said the world expected the Gulf states to ensure the flow of oil and to protect navigation routes in the area.

"A failure by the Gulf states to ensure the outflow of oil would produce incalculable risks, without excluding direct military confrontation," he said.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:15 Rainbow
6:30 Buck Rogers
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Local Programme on Agriculture

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: M.A.S.H.
8:55 Doctor
9:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

JORDAN RADIO

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Summary
8:30 Eternel Jerusalem
11:00 Sign off
11:00 News Headlines
12:00 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Radiocheck
13:05 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instrumentals
16:35 Old Favourites
17:00 Melody Time
17:30 In Concert
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Play of the Week
19:00 News
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Classical Music

21:00 Old Favourites
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30
Backtracking 04:45 Financial News
4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15
About Britain 05:30 New Ideas
05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time
07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies
07:30 The French Minute 07:45
Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 People's Choice
08:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 09:00
World News; British Press Review
09:15 The World Today 09:30
Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 Science in Action 10:15
About Britain 10:30 A Murder of
Quality 11:00 World News; News
about Britain 11:15 New Ideas
11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30
Meridian 12:00 Radio Newswear
12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports
Round-up 13:00 World News;
Commentary 13:15 Network U.K.
13:30 Golden Treasury 13:45 A
Touch of Genius 14:15 I Spy
Fiction 14:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots
15:00 Radio Newswear 15:15
Saturday Special 16:00 World
News; Commentary 16:15
Saturday Special 17:00 News
Summary, Saturday Special 17:45
Sports Round-Up 18:30 World
News; News about Britain 18:45
Radio Newswear 18:50 Play of the
Week: The Government Inspector
19:00 World News; Commentary
19:15 Good Books 19:30 Lytton
Strachey 21:15 Twentieth Century
Folk 21:30 People and Politics
22:00 World News; From Our Own
Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas
22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports
Round-up 23:00 World News;
Commentary 23:15 Letterbox
23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
05:30 The Breakfast Show: news
on the hour and 28 min. after each

hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special
English; news/words and their
stories, feature, short stories 18:30
New York, New York 19:00 News
and This Week 19:30 Press Con-
ference USA 20:00 Special
English; news/words and their
stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba
9:00 Cairo
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Karachi, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Abu Dhabi
11:05 Abu Dhabi (Swissair)
11:05 Riyadh (Saudiya)
17:00 Cairo
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
17:45 New York, Vienna
18:00 Cairo
18:05 London (BA)
18:50 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
20:20 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt
24:20 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
11:55 Athens, Zurich (Swissair)
12:00 London
12:05 Riyadh (Saudiya)
12:30 Paris
12:30 Cairo
13:15 Tripoli, Tunis
19:40 Kuwait
19:30 Jeddah
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:15 Cairo (EA)

22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY

DOCTORS:

Amman:
Munzir Al Qarini 76258
Issam Al Hawamdeh 33029/62295
Zarqa:
Mahmoud Qorah 85132

IRBID:

Mohammad Al Shar 73680

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah 23141
Salameh 94779
Faisaleh 37140
Al Ikhlas 22943
Al Ijjah 72068

ZARQA:

Al Jalab (—)
Royal (—)

IRBID:

Al Hadithah 2308

TAXIS:

Taxi 44660
Al Neil 44433
Tariq 23024
Shmeisani 65294
Atem 66503

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 40283
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth
Wednesday at the Grand Palace

Hotel 130 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings
every first and third Wednesday at
the Intercontinental Hotel, 130 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every
Tuesday at the Intercontinental
Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club.
Meetings every Wednesday at the
Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:14
Sunrise 6:37
Dhuhr 11:45
Asr 2:35
Maghreb 4:55
Isha 6:17

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation
(Roman Catholic) Jabal
Luwaddeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation
(Greek Orthodox) Abdal 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church
Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church
Ashrafieh 71331
Amman International Church
(Inter-denominational): meets at
Southern Baptist School in
Shmeisani 63249

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of
military memorabilia dating from
the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports
City, Amman. Opening hours 9
a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.
Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and
costumes over 100 years old. Also
mosaics from Madaba and Jerash
(4th to 18th centuries). The
Roman Theatre, Amman.
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Year-round. Tel. 51760
Popular Life of Jordan Museum:

100 to 150 year old items such as
costumes, weapons, musical
instruments, etc. Opening hours:
9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed
Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum:
Has an excellent collection of the
antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al

Qn'a (Citadel Hill). Opening
hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10.00
a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on
Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains
a collection of paintings, ceramics,
and sculpture by contemporary

Islamic artists from most of the
Muslim countries and a collection
of paintings by 19th Century
orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal
Luwaddeh. Opening hours: 10.00
a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -
6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel.
30128

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 92.6/93.1
Omani rial 979/986.6
U.S. dollar 342/344
U.K. sterling 635.3/639.1
W. German mark 148.2/149.1
Swiss franc 183.2/184.3
French franc 58.4/58.8

Italian lire 27.7/27.9
(for every 100)
Japanese yen 152.2/153.1
(for every 100)
Dutch guilder 135.4/136.2
Belgian franc 87/87.5
Swedish crown 60.6/61

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdhe roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 240
Eggplant (small) 160
Eggplant (large) 130
Potatoes (imported) 120
Marrow (small) 130
Marrow (large) 80
Cucumber (small) 600
Cucumber (large) 350
Hot Green Pepper 180
Sweet Pepper 170
Onions (dry) 100
Green onions 180
Garlic 420
Spinach 90
Cocunut (piece) 350
Beans 300
Bananas 260
Bananas (Mukammar) 225
Sweet Potatoes 130

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22890
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

Cabbage (imported) 120
Broad Beans 450
Apples (Golden) 270
Apples (Double Red) 280
Apples (Starken) 250
Lemons 130
Oranges (Abu surra) 180
Oranges (Shamouni) 140
Oranges (local) 100
Cauliflowers 130
Tangerine 240
Bomali 180
Carrot 160
Turnips 150
Chestnut 450
Grapefruit 90
Beet 160
Lettuce (a head) 70
Mandarine oranges 180

SPORTS

No-hopers await World Cup finals draw

LONDON, Jan. 15 (R) — The no-hopers among the 24 World Soccer Cup finalists will come with tantalising touching distance of the object of their desires tomorrow night.

The magnificent gold trophy will be on view in Madrid's Congress Palace during the draw for the 1982 finals—and that is about as near as Algeria, Cameroon, El Salvador and the like will ever be to snatching soccer's glittering prize.

The 13-year-old son of King Juan Carlos and heir to the Spanish throne, will preside over the proceedings.

But the actual draw will be made by the boys from a Madrid Orphanage who traditionally pick the numbered balls in Spain's National Lottery.

The following is a guide to the 24 nations who will go into the hat for the finals to be held in Spain from June 13 to July 11.

Argentina

Holders: Perhaps not the force of 1978, but Osvaldo Ardiles, Kempes and Daniel Passarella are still around. They also have the little magician Diego Maradona. Their Seventh appearance in the finals Bookmakers odds 5/1.

Spain

Hosts: Like Argentina, automatic qualifiers. The host nation traditionally does well and the Spanish could finish in the top four if midfielder Jesus Zamora turns on the style. Sixth appearance. 7/1.

Brazil

Winners in 1958, 1962 and 1970. Manager Tite Santana has turned the clock back and packed the side with skilful individuals who strolled through their qualifying group against Bolivia and Venezuela without conceding a goal. Zico may even upstage Maradona. The Brazilian Maestros have contested all 12 previous finals and are 5/2 favourites for a fourth triumph.

West Germany

Winners in 1954 and 1974 and reigning European champions. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Paul Breitner and Bernd Seister were voted the continent's top three players and if Schuster recovers from injury and makes his peace with manager Jupp Derwall the West German could again go all the way. They won all eight qualifying games, scoring 33 goals and conceding three. 9/2.

Italy

Winners in 1934 and 1938. They remain one of the hardest teams to beat—and watch—after finishing second in their qualifying group with just 12 goals from eight games. The clutch of Juventus veterans provide the backbone of the side although Paolo Rossi will be available for Spain. 10/1.

Soviet Union

Many experts fancy them to contest the final with Brazil and the presence of Ramaz Shengelia, Alexandr Chivadze, Oleg Blokhin and David Kipiani puts the Soviet Union in the very top drawer. Six wins and two draws in their group earned them a fifth appearance. 12/1.

England

The 1966 winners are not as good as their fans proclaim but not as bad as their critics suggest. Cyrille Regis, Tony Morley and Glenn Hoddle are outstanding youngsters—but manager Ron Greenwood give them their chance? On the evidence of their inept qualifying form their odds of 14/1 look generous. Seventh appearance.

Poland

Much will depend on how the players have coped with the political upheaval at home. Won all four games in their three-nation group but unlikely to repeat the success of 1974 when they finished third. Fourth appearance. 20/1.

Scotland

On paper, they have as good a chance as any of reaching the second round. But the Scots are never quite as impressive once the whistle blows, despite their impressive qualifying group form. Kenny

DalGLISH is back at his best, however, and few can rival the Liverpool's striker's deft touches. Fifth appearance. 20/1.

Czechoslovakia

Twice runners-up but their ageing team may struggle in the heat of Spain. Much depends on the goal-scoring ability of captain Zdenek Nehoda. Finished second behind the Soviet Union in the preliminaries to reach their seventh final. 25/1.

France

A delight to watch when Michel Platini, Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six are in full flow, although they only reached the finals for the eighth time by winning their last group game. The French appear entertainers rather than prospective champions. 25/1.

Belgium

European championship runners-up in 1980 and comfortable group winners ahead of France. Francois Van der Elst, Jan Ceulemans and Erwin Vandenberghe are the envy of most nations although it is still veteran Wilfried Van Moer who makes them tick. Sixth appearance. 25/1.

Peru

Surprisingly beat Uruguay to qualify for the finals for the fourth time. Unlikely to reign in Spain although they could dent a few ambitions. 35/1.

Hungary

Any side containing Tibor Nyilas and Andras Torocsik must be taken seriously but the days when the famous cherry red shirts ruled the roost are long gone. Pipped England in their qualifying section but their eighth appearance is unlikely to bring success. 50/1.

Chile

Eliminated Ecuador and Paraguay to reach the final stages for sixth time and that may be the end of their celebrations. 50/1.

Austria

Also 50/1 outsiders for their fifth appearance. Finished second to West Germany in their preliminary section but if Hans Krankl's goals have dried up they may not linger in Spain.

Yugoslavia

Best bet of the outsiders but it remains to be seen if their accent on attack will bring them anything but admiration. Seventh appearance and should make a mockery of the 50/1 odds on offer.

Northern Ireland

Second behind Scotland in their qualifying group and quite rightly look on reaching Spain as reason enough to celebrate. Second appearance 100/1.

Kuwait

Winners of the Asia-Oceania group. First appearance.

New Zealand

Runners up to Kuwait and in Spain for the same reason. First appearance 500/1.

Cameroon: Odds of 2,500/1 look generous.

Honduras

They face a long journey with the prospect of an early return flight. 5,000/1.

Algeria: 5,000/1.

El Salvador: The most experienced of the rank outsiders will be playing in the finals for the second time. Lost all three games in Mexico in 1970 and are unlikely to improve on that record. 5,000/1.

India 481 declared

England inspired by Gooch's punishing unbeaten century

MADRAS, India, Jan. 15 (R) — England, inspired by a punishing unbeaten century from Graham Gooch, made a spirited reply to India's first innings of 481 for four declared in the fifth cricket test today.

Opener Gooch dominated a first wicket partnership with Chris Tavaré by hammering 117 out of England's 144 for no wicket by the close of the third day.

Play resumes on Sunday after tomorrow's rest day and unless there is a marked deterioration in what has so far been a good batting pitch the five-day match is likely to be drawn and India would retain their 1-0 lead in the six-match series.

England's encouraging response came after India added 86 this morning when they resumed at 395 for two.

Gundappa Viswanath extended the overnight 181 to 222—the record test score by an Indian against England which beat by one run the previous best set by Sunil Gavaskar in 1979—and Yashpal Sharma, 102 at the start today, went on to 140.

Viswanath and Yashpal added 316 but a total of 415 runs were scored between the fall of the second and third wickets—99 being put on by Dilip Vengsarkar

and Viswanath before the former retired hurt for 71 on the first day.

England, who fielded for the whole of yesterday without taking a wicket, gained their first success since shortly after lunch on the opening day when they dismissed Yashpal this morning.

Yashpal, who struck two sixes and 18 fours, was caught by Chris Tavaré at deep mid-wicket off Ian Botham.

England took their second wicket today when Bob Willis bowled Viswanath, who hit 31 fours and was only nine short of the record score by an Indian in all tests—231 by Vinoo Mankad against New Zealand here in 1955-56.

Gavaskar declared when Viswanath was out immediately before lunch, and afterwards Gooch launched England's reply by carrying the attack to the bowlers from the outset.

Gooch reached his half century in 46 balls and completed his first hundred of the series, including 15 fours, in 175 minutes.

Tavaré played a characteristically solid supporting role and was 26 not out at the close when England needed a further 138 to avoid the follow on with all wickets in hand.

50th Monte Carlo Rally begins

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 15 (A.P.) — About 250 drivers from 15 countries will line up for Saturday's start of the 50th Monte Carlo Rally that will pass through snowy mountain passes, icy turns and across flat straightaways.

The oldest automobile rally in the world—it was first run in 1911—ends Friday with a dramatic night run to Monte Carlo by the top 100 qualifiers. Overall, the drivers who finish will have

negotiated 4,000 kilometres of twisting, European roads in a series of timed sprints.

The drivers, who will be piloting 28 different makes of car, leave from various European cities before joining up for special timed runs for the final race to the principality of Monaco.

The competition, now dominated by professionals backed by factory teams, is intense.

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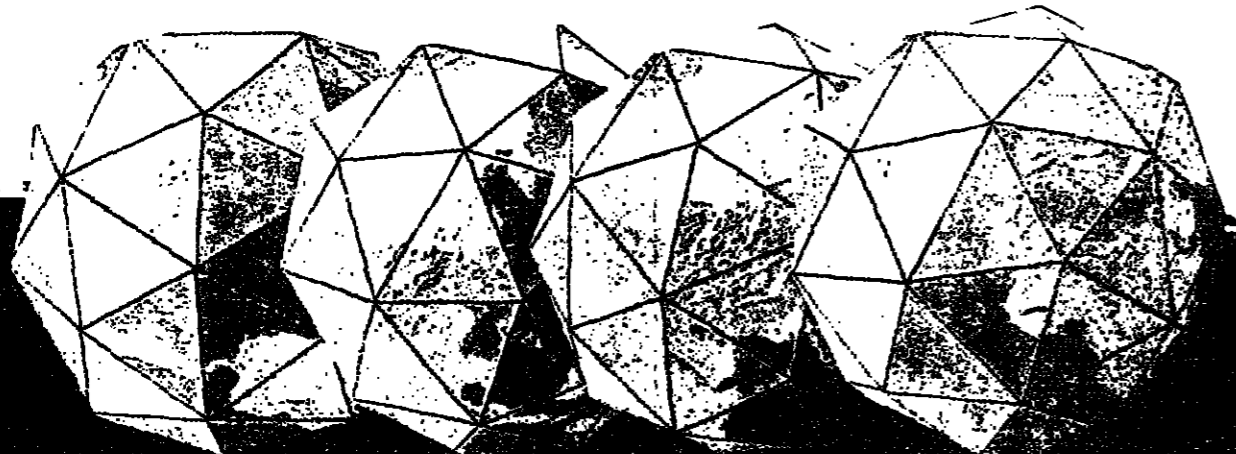
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The trouble everybody had getting married

The marriage ceremony — at least from the point of view of the human race — may be the most critical of all man's elaborate rites. Rites of birth, adolescence and death all have about them a tincture of certainty: nature will bring them about whatever we do. But the process of taking a mate and engendering children is too important a matter to be left to nature.

The propagation of the species with any semblance of order or civilisation has thus demanded a suitable ritual. Across all cultural barriers and ranges of geographic diversity, these rites have emphasised fertility, sought to ensure domestic peace, and even encouraged certain games and play to underscore the communal aspects of the coupling. The surprise is that the majority of marriage festivals and ceremonies still include a healthy dose of elements from and allusions to those early performances.

One of the first broad-scale catalogs of these rites appeared in England in 1822. Written by a Lady Augusta Hamilton, it was modestly titled *Marriage Rites, Customs, and Ceremonies of all Nations of the Universe* — which pretty much covered the lot.

Traveller's journals, literary classics, and eyewitness accounts were Hamilton's sources, which she often reproduced verbatim with a charming lack of skepticism. Her account of Athenian marriage customs contains most of the facets we have come to see as important. The bridal house was

decked with flower garlands and a pestle was tied to the front door. The bride bought sieve and a handful of barley to be ground, to show that she was ready for domestic life. Together, the couple ate a quince, to signify that their talk should always be agreeable and peaceful. And the axle of the bride's carriage was ceremonially burned, severing the ties between her old and new life.

In the century and a half since Augusta Hamilton, her work has been superseded by anthropologists, literary scholars and folklorists. Not surprisingly, a great deal of their interest has centered on fertility. Consider the orange blossoms that are the chosen flowers for bridal bouquets among many cultures. A classical legend widely believed during the late Middle Ages and Renaissance said that Jupiter gave Juno the orange at their wedding. Orange trees have always been a symbol of fertility and fruitfulness since they are both evergreen and ever blooming.

Curiously, games — especially those that involve throwing things — are often associated with weddings. Roman bride-grooms threw nuts at young men in the ceremonial procession. Today, we throw the bouquet and rice (which, being seed-like, is an obvious fertility symbol) and garters. The garter throw may harken back to the Middle Ages and Renaissance, when an important part of the marriage festival was the throwing of the stockings. In those days, it was the custom of the bridesmaids and male attendants to accompany the wedding couple to the marriage chamber, tuck them in bed and then play a little game.

The contest was for each participant to turn away from the reclining couple, toss a bridal stocking over the shoulder, and attempt to hit either the bride or the groom. This game, recorded in 15th-century England, lasted until either the bride or groom was hit on the head, or nose, with his or her own stockings. The winner was slated as next to be married.

By contrast, in old Germanic weddings, the slipper of the bride was thrown. Earlier, the bride's slipper of shoe had been an important part of the Anglo-Saxon marriage ritual. As part of the wedding dowry, this token was handed over to the husband, who ceremonially knocked his bride on the head with it, and took it home to be nailed to the wall over the marriage bed. Clearly, this was a symbol of power. The more modern throwing of the slippers to the unmarried wedding guests was thus a contest to divide the next couple to enjoy connubial bliss. Today, the tradition lives on only in the tying of shoes to the rear bumper of the departing honeymoon car.

Another custom, dating from the 16th century, was racing for the special ribbons that graced the bride's hair or her clothes. Immediately after the ceremony, the wedding guests would tumble and grab for these simple prizes, which conferred upon the holders a sort of "king or queen for a day" stature. In fact, the tumult and racing started so soon after the last words of the ceremony that ecclesiastical authorities were hard pressed to keep the game out of the church and churchyard proper. The antecedents of this game were even more raucous, as the young men strenuously competed at the altar for the bride's garters, which had been decorated with gaily coloured ribbons.

As a diversion, the custom of nuptial sports in the countryside arose. Special bridal ribbons, not part of the bride's costume, were made. These were specifically created to be contested for by the nubile among the wedding party. An old parishioner in Danby, Eng-

land, was horrified in 1851 when he witnessed a group of stark naked village lads contending for these bridal prizes. But this was a custom that had been going on for some time, and thus was accorded a certain seal of approval from the folk. No snickers allowed.

Other marriages of the 18th century were celebrated with a race out of the church door and on to the wedding feast at home, perhaps as much as ten miles distant. To the winner went the first piece of bridal cake, or cup of soup or porridge – some tangible reward to the swiftest. The 16th century saw the association of the sport "quintain" with marriage festivities. Quintain had been a medieval game that taught proper lance handling to young knights. In it, a youngster missing a mechanical target was struck from behind by a reciprocating arm weighted with a sandbag. Apparently, this game became a feature of rural weddings, in obvious parody of the royal tilts that occupied the attention of the fashionable at aristocratic marriages.

The wedding ring itself has a curious history. Originally, its circularity symbolised a kind of endless constancy, a characteristic that would bring longevity to the union. In England, tiny pieces of wedding cake were sometimes pushed through the wedding ring. A wedding custom among agricultural peoples was the game of dipping ladles for a ring dropped

into a bucket of syllabub, a festive drink of milk and wine. This had much of the lottery about it. The lucky finder of the ring would be next at the altar, a dicey proposition to say the least.

The wedding cake itself also figures in a kind of aleatory game. A coin or ring would be mixed into the dough and baked into the cake. All things were possible for the guest who was dealt the lucky piece of cake containing the token. An ancient Russian wedding game was for a bride to take off her husband's boots on the wedding night. One contained a jewel; the other a whip. Pure chance would determine whether a joyful partnership or a life under the husband's domination would ensue.

The tradition of "sixpence in my shoe" was thought to confer similar luck on English brides. In fact, the full text of this custom reads:
 Something old, something new
 Something borrowed, something blue

And a silver sixpence in your shoe.

It sounds like it has the wisdom of the ancients compressed in its three short lines, but actually was first mentioned in connection with weddings late in the 19th century, as Ann Monsarrat suggests in her survey of wedding history, *And the Bride Wore....* We can recognise the origin of the colour blue in the line from the adage "Married in blue, love ever true," but

the old, new and borrowed are a puzzle. Silver is associated with the moon and the huntress Diana, Roman patroness of unmarried girls and chastity. In France, marriage couples were escorted to the church surrounded by a silver chain; and in German villages, a bridal cake was baked with a silver coin in it and given to the oldest inhabitant to avoid the evil eye. In American folklore, a silver dime was either swallowed or worn about the neck or in the shoe. Are all these cases holdovers from some ancient bribe to buy off Diana's wrath?

Such may be the stuff of superstition, but the customs persist to this day. In backwoods America it is believed that the first of the bridal pair to step down from the altar will be the first to die. And, the idea of lifting the bride over the threshold can be seen in worldwide cultures -- from North America to Asia and Africa. The rite had two purposes: to show the bride's kinfolk that she was only unwillingly abandoning them; or to avoid the bad omen for life that would attend an accidental stumble at the doorstep.

The question is: how did all these customs survive, especially since they were handed down informally? The answer is bound up in society's needs. Mainly, it needed people. And not just loners raised singly by forest wolves, so to speak.

— *Smithsonian magazine*

RANDALLSTOWN, Maryland, (A.P.) — Former Ethiopian diplomat Kebede Gebrewold was an influential and wealthy man back home but now that he's living here, he's hard put just to find a job.

Readjusting priorities in his life, Mr. Kebede plans to steer his children clear of politics.

"What I am doing now is building for my children," he said. "I want them to have a good life. And I'll tell them to stay out of politics."

F **By Vinson**



Out of work since April last year, when U.S. government funds for his administrative training job were cut, Mr. Kebede would like to put his knowledge of world politics and African nations to use. But he realizes that is unlikely.

where I can accept anything as long as I can be of use to someone," the 52-year-old former diplomat said.

"Once I am in a job, I can prove myself. The problem is how to get it."

Mr. Kebede said he fled his homeland in June 1980 after a leftist overthrow of the government because he felt his life was in danger. He and his family left behind everything except the clothes and some jewelry they were wearing.

Mr. Kebede started working in 1955 as an attache to Ethiopia's Ministry of Commerce, and rose through the ranks to become

director general of passports, visas and nationality, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs equivalent to the U.S. State Department.

"My father used to be a close confidante of the Emperor Haile Sellassie and my family were among the richest in the nation. When he went into exile, he was serving as ambassador to Greece.

Mr. Kebede said the U.S. Catholic Conference in New York paid the air fare for his family. The Liberty Reformed Presbyterian Church in Randallstown, Maryland, agreed to be the family's sponsor.

Despite his current plight, Mr. Kebede said he is happy to be in the United States.

"You Americans take so many things for granted — the small fact that you sleep and no one comes to put you in jail. In Ethiopia, if the military doesn't like you, they just eliminate you," he said.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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Vinson

"No, we didn't have a fight! Stanley really did loosen that filling by slapping on after shave."

YOU LOOK TIRED, MARCIE

I AM, SIR... I GOT UP AT SIX O'CLOCK SO I COULD BE AT MY PATROL POST ON TIME

I'M SO SLEEPY... I DON'T THINK I CAN STAY AWAKE MUCH...

...LONGER... Z

Coverly

TCH, GROWN MEN!
THE WAY
YOU CARRY ON

WHAT ARE YOU
ON ABOUT?

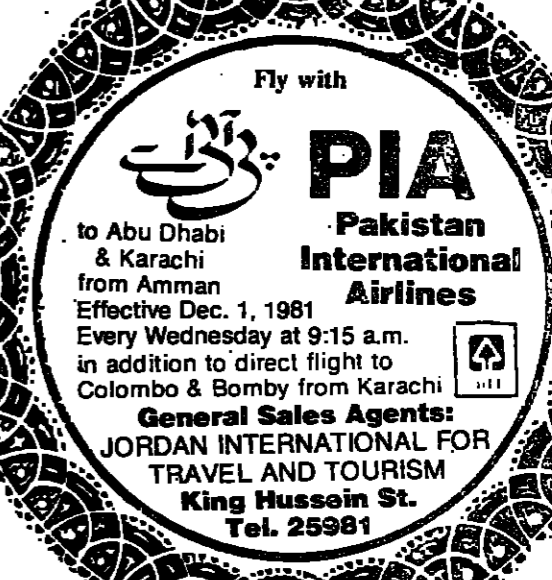
WHEN THAT BLOKE
SCORED - 'OW YOU
ALL RUSHED OVER
'N' KISSED 'IM

I DID NOT!


I JUST
CUDDLED
'IM

OH, WELL

TO LET
Furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, bathroom, kitchen and a balcony. Deluxe furniture, colour T.V., wall-to-wall carpet and independent central heating.
Location: Jabal Amman, 4th Circle
Please contact 42786, any time after 2 p.m.




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THE Daily Crossword

By Nancy S. Ross

ACROSS	24 Halt	50 Storybook	21 Overblouse
1 — bank	26 Hotel's	trio	24 George M.
(emulate	28 Cousin	58 Colander	25 Have an
Wills	32 Check copy	59 Bye-bye	the ground.
Sutton)	33 Raccoon's	60 Kind of	26 Circle or
5 Chatter	cousin	school	sanctum
8 Summer meal	33 Unaffected	61 Friscilla's	27 Emulate
13 Merit	35 Compass pt.	love	Xanthippe
14 — Rebozo	36 Bewilder-	62 Ages	29 Transfer
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for one	40 Squealer	64 Haley book	30 Make
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17 Author	42 Approaches	66 River in	32 Middle:
Bagnold	43 Upcity one	France	abbr.
18 Steve or	45 Strife	DOWN	34 Having
Gracie	46 Church part	1 Pause	boundaries
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22 Information	49 Part of a	3 — Fox	38 Gilbert and
23 Service	dying	4 Precede	Sullivan's
branch	statement	5 City once	princess
monogram		ruled by a	39 Furnish
		doge	enew
		6 You're—	44 Military
		and new	commission
		7 Eliot's	46 Map book
		8 Adam	48 Young years
		9 Top per-	49 Kett et al.
		formers	50 Despot
		9 Francis	51 Hawaiian
		or Dahl	port
		10 Oldtime	52 Make over
		actress,	53 Detail
		Lee	54 Scarlett's
		11 Not up	home
		12 Discown	55 Gershwin
		14 Midler	namesakes
		20 Less	56 Hackman
		difficult!	57 Box

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PLOD	SPAIN	MAST
OWA	ARETE	AMITE
CRAYON	HOES	WHITE
APNEALS	ADHERED	
HSE	SUI	
HASSO	DRIS	ESSES
ANYHOW	OWA	LORG
NIRA	SODUS	ALID
OTIS	DEES	ANTICA
SHAKE	DEES	EDDAS
SRA	UIM	
ALAMEDA	MEATEST	
ENARA	HOSEPOWER	
ERIN	DEES	ALID
DALE	MEETS	GREY

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered 1 through 57. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The grid is oriented horizontally, with the top row being the starting point for most words.

WORLD

Church holds up Solidarity's role in solutions for Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 15 (R) — The Roman Catholic Church in Poland has made dialogue with the elected leaders of the Solidarity free trade union a pre-condition for further talks with the military authorities, a church official said today.

He told Reuters that the military council which placed Poland under martial law a month ago appeared to be unsure what to do next.

"The military don't even know when they are going to lift martial law," the official said.

He said the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, had told Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski that talks aimed at extracting Poland from its present political stalemate must involve all genuine social forces including Solidarity.

The military arrested, interned or detained most of Solidarity's leaders and intellectual advisors after the takeover.

The military council made repeated attempts to persuade Solidarity chief Lech Walesa to cooperate. But the church official said he had refused to negotiate without the union's full national leadership.

The church official, who asked not to be named, said senior churchmen had been in contact several times with Mr. Walesa.

"But it is not up to us to persuade him. This is a matter for the government and Solidarity to sort out between them," he said.

"The main problem appears to be that Gen. Jaruzelski does not know how to go about re-establishing dialogue and what groups to involve."

TASS: Haig speaks up on Poland but keeps silent on Israeli acts

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS today described calls by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for more democracy in Poland as hypocrisy.

It contrasted his outspoken views on the Polish crisis with what it called his silence over Israel's attacks on Arab countries and its annexation of the Golan Heights.

"Facts prove again and again that the prattling by Haig and company about non-interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries and their commitment to the cause of 'democracy and freedom' are nothing but demagoguery and hypocrisy," TASS said.

The Soviet Union has been attacking the United States since NATO countries this week suspended credits to Warsaw and threatened Moscow with sanctions over martial law in Poland.

By comparing events in Poland with Israel's actions, TASS appeared to be continuing a theme touched on in a statement on the Polish crisis on Wednesday.

Government offers to negotiate with moderate Solidarity leaders in an attempt to by-pass the union radicals have produced few tangible results to date.

This suggested that the Kremlin recognised U.S. security interests in the Western hemisphere and its influence over states like Israel, and demanded in return that Washington accept Soviet influence over Polish developments.

"The Kremlin appears to be telling Washington that it won't relinquish its hold on Poland come what may, and that it expects the U.S. to stand back just as it did with Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968," one Western diplomat said.

Moscow intervened in Hungary and Czechoslovakia to crush reformist governments there.

Warsaw condemns NATO

TASS also published a Polish statement charging the Western allies with "unprecedented interference" into the internal affairs of a sovereign state by criticising martial law in Poland.

Mrs. Gandhi reshuffles cabinet

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today announced a major reshuffle of her cabinet, aimed at improving its performance and at implementing a new 20-point economic programme.

The changes, just hours after Mrs. Gandhi unveiled the new economic programme, were the most sweeping made to the cabinet since the Indian leader returned to power two years ago.

The most important change was the move of Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee, who has presided over cabinet meetings in Mrs. Gandhi's absence, to the finance ministry.

He replaced Ramaswami Venkataraman who took over the defence portfolio which Mrs. Gandhi had held since regaining office.

Mrs. Gandhi said in a broadcast last night that the new economic package would help lighten the burden on millions of her people, providing for liberal investment procedures and streamlining of industrial policies.

The decision to create a separate ministry of irrigation under Kedar Pandey, who was moved from the railways ministry, appeared significant because the programme's first point was to provide for increased irrigation.

Mrs. Gandhi kept two important portfolios unchanged including that of External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao who is reckoned here to be one of the most successful cabinet members.

Full text of Jordan's draft resolution at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 15 (Agencies) — Following is the text of the Security Council resolution sponsored by Jordan calling for mandatory sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights:

The Security Council, Recalling its Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17 December 1981, Having considered the reports of the secretary-general contained in Document S/14805 dated 21 December 1981, S/14805 corr. 1 dated 23 December 1981 and S/14821 dated 31 December 1981,

Considering that the Security Council in its Resolution 497 (1981) decided that in the event of non-compliance by Israel it would urgently meet "to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,"

Bearing in mind General Assembly Resolution 36/226 B of 17 December 1981,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, which defines an act of aggression as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a state of the territory of another state, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another state or part thereof,"

"Determining that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since June 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981 constitutes a continuing threat to international peace and security,"

Acting in accordance with Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly Resolution 36/226 B (1981).

2. Determines that Israeli measures in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, culminating in Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, constitutes an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Decides that all member states, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, should:

A. Refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related military equipment and suspend any military assistance to Israel.

B. Suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to Israel.

4. Requests all member states to consider suspending diplomatic and consular relations with Israel.

5. Decides also to call upon all member states of the United Nations to carry out this decision of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Urges, having regard to the principles stated in Article 21 Paragraph 6, of its Charter, states not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with provisions of this resolution.

7. Calls upon all other United Nations bodies and other specialised agencies of the United Nations and their members to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of this resolution.

8. Decides to establish in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter a committee of the Security Council to examine and report to the council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution.

9. Requests the secretary-general to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution.

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Young Spanish generals replace aging ones

Both are due to retire in 1984. They replaced respectively Air Lt. Gen. Ignacio Alfaro Arregui, 63, and Lt. Gen. Jose Gabeiras Montero, 65, who retire in 1983 and this year.

Air Division Gen. Emilio Garcia-Conde, 63, was made air force chief of staff and Vice-Admiral Saturnino Suances de la Huidaga, 60, head of the navy.

They replaced Air Lt. Gen. Emiliano Alfaro Arregui and Adm. Luis Arevalo Pelluz, both higher ranking and aged 65.

Gen. Alfaro Arregui is the brother of the outgoing joint chiefs of staff commander.

Officials have predicted Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) by late spring. The trial of 32 rebel officers, including three generals, is expected to open in mid-February.

Government sources who declined to be identified said the military shuffle was timed so new joint chiefs would be installed before the court martial of the officers who tried to overthrow the government last Feb. 23.

An official announcement yesterday by the defence ministry made no mention of the upcoming trial.

It said the four joint chiefs were relieved because of the beginning of "transcendental international negotiations" affecting Spain's defence policy.

One of those facing trial for military rebellion is Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada, a former deputy army chief-of-staff whose boss, Lt. Gen. Jose Gabeiras, has come under increasing criticism by right-wing periodicals.

Government officials discounted suggestions that right-wing discontent reported both inside and outside of the armed forces was taken into consideration in reshuffling Gen. Gabeiras.

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Greece protests

Turkish 'provocations'

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (R) — Greece's ambassador in Ankara has been instructed to deliver a protest to the Turkish government today after the latest in what he described as a series of provocations, a government spokesman said. The spokesman said a Turkish gunboat had violated Greek territorial waters last Tuesday near the eastern coast of the island of Evros in the Aegean Sea. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu met the U.S. ambassador to Greece today, but no announcement was made on the subject of their discussion. The government spokesman declined to say whether the meeting was in connection with the Turkish violation of Greece's territorial waters and the mounting tension in relations between the two neighbouring countries. Greece and Turkey, both members of NATO, are at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean and over the Cyprus issue.

Ecevit to be freed

February 1

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, serving a three-month jail term for defying a military ban on public statements, will be released on Feb. 1, his lawyer said today.

Mr. Ecevit was jailed on Dec. 3 after a martial law court found him guilty of violating a military decree aimed at gagging former politicians.

Under the Turkish penal code a prisoner's term is usually reduced by one-third for good conduct and lack of an earlier conviction.

Spanish 'cooking oil' deaths reach 245

MADRID, Jan. 15 (R) — The death toll has reached 245 in Spain's poisoned cooking oil scandal as an official report leaked to the press said the "enormous" problem was far from over. Two women, aged 60 and 49, were the latest patients to die after consuming rapeseed oil treated for industrial use and sold fraudulently as cooking oil, the health ministry said. Since May more than 16,000 people have been affected by the outbreak, which doctors still cannot identify fully and call the "toxic syndrome."

Iranians clash in Philippines

BAGUIO, Philippines, Jan. 15 (R) — Nine Iranian students were arrested after a clash today between rival Iranian factions in this northern Philippine resort city, police said. They said the nine were charged with creating a public scandal and later released. An Iranian student stabbed yesterday in a Manila street later died in hospital, police said today.